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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
08/909,023	08/11/1997	TOSHIAKI KOJIMA	SONY-P7698	1127
29175 75	590 06/30/2004		EXAMINER	
BELL, BOYD & LLOYD, LLC			ONUAKU, CHRISTOPHER O	
P. O. BOX 1135 CHICAGO, IL 60690-1135			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
22.23.100, 12			2615	33
		DATE MAILED: 06/30/2004		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Applicati	on No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary		08/909,0	23	KOJIMA, TOSHIAKI
		Examine	<u> </u>	Art Unit
		Christoph	er O. Onuaku	2615
	e MAILING DATE of this commu	nication appears on th	e cover sheet with the	correspondence address
Period for Re	•		FO EVOIDE A MONT	U(0) 5D044
THE MAIL - Extensions after SIX (6 - If the period - If NO period - Failure to re Any reply re	ENED STATUTORY PERIOD .ING DATE OF THIS COMMUN of time may be available under the provisior) MONTHS from the mailing date of this con if for reply specified above is less than thirty d for reply is specified above, the maximum sply within the set or extended period for repactived by the Office later than three months and term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	NICATION. ns of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no eximunication. (30) days, a reply within the statatutory period will apply and will, by statute, cause the app	vent, however, may a reply be tutory minimum of thirty (30) d vill expire SIX (6) MONTHS fro plication to become ABANDOD	timely filed days will be considered timely. om the mailing date of this communication. NED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status				
1)⊠ Res	ponsive to communication(s) fi	led on 24 May 2004.		
	action is FINAL .	2b)⊠ This action is r	non-final.	
<i>'</i> —	e this application is in condition	•		prosecution as to the merits is
clos	ed in accordance with the prac	tice under <i>Ex parte Q</i> e	uayle, 1935 C.D. 11,	453 O.G. 213.
Disposition o	of Claims			
4)⊠ Clai	m(s) <u>1-32</u> is/are pending in the	application.		
	Of the above claim(s) is/		onsideration.	
5)∐ Clai	m(s) is/are allowed.			
6)⊠ Clai	m(s) <u>1-32</u> is/are rejected.			
7)∐ Clai	m(s) is/are objected to.			
8)∐ Clai	m(s) are subject to restr	iction and/or election i	equirement.	
Application F	Papers			
9)[The	specification is objected to by t	he Examiner.		
10) <u></u> The	drawing(s) filed on is/ard	e: a) accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the	e Examiner.
Appl	icant may not request that any obj	ection to the drawing(s)	be held in abeyance. S	See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Rep	acement drawing sheet(s) includir	ng the correction is requi	red if the drawing(s) is a	objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) <u></u> The	oath or declaration is objected	to by the Examiner. N	ote the attached Offic	ce Action or form PTO-152.
Priority unde	r 35 U.S.C. § 119			
	nowledgment is made of a clain I b) Some * c) None of:	n for foreign priority un	nder 35 U.S.C. § 119	(a)-(d) or (f).
1.⊠	Certified copies of the priorit	y documents have bee	en received.	•
2.	Certified copies of the priorit	y documents have bee	en received in Applica	ation No
3.	Copies of the certified copies			ived in this National Stage
* See ti	application from the Internati he attached detailed Office acti			ived
066 (ne attached detailed Office acti	ion to a list of the cert	med copies not recei	vea.
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Attachment(s)	Cafaranaan Cited (DTC, 200)		Δ	
	eferences Cited (PTO-892) raftsperson's Patent Drawing Review	(PTO-948)	4) Interview Summa Paper No(s)/Mail	
3) 🔲 Informatior	Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 of		5) Notice of Informa	Patent Application (PTO-152)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date		6)	

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTOL-326 (Rev. 1-04)

Art Unit: 2615

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 5/24/04 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed 5/24/04 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that Gushima fails to disclose that the second data or second data set are a continuous subset of data within the first data set, and that when a buffer overflow is detected even memory blocks are overwritten where as the data that is ODD data blocks are preserved.

In response, Gushima clearly discloses the disposition of data on the buffer memory in Fig.10, wherein the buffer memory of known capacity is divided into odd-

Art Unit: 2615

numbered and even-numbered blocks, each block (which is a continuous block) with its block identification data 58, and the blocks consisting of odd-numbered pixel data are stored in the odd-numbered areas and the block consisting of even-numbered pixel data are stored in the even-numbered areas; the memory controller 53 generates a write address so that the data after the detection of the overflow is overwritten only in the even-numbered areas.

Here the recorded data in buffer memory 4 constitute the first data; this first data is split into odd numbered blocks and even numbered blocks, and the odd-numbered blocks make up the claimed second data; the controller 53 generates a write address into the memory 4 so that the data after the detection of the overflow is overwritten only in the even-numbered areas, for example. In essence, Gushima clearly discloses the application of the principle of selectively overwriting predetermined marked portions (each portion including the beginning and end of the given portion) of recorded data under a given condition, as the recording system continuously records data in a recording medium. Because the controller 53 in Gushima generates the write address for each odd-numbered area and each even-numbered area that designates the start point and end point of the second data, controller 53 reads on the claimed input means.

The argument that when a buffer overflow is detected even memory blocks are overwritten is unacceptable because Gushima clearly discloses in col.31, lines 47-65 and col.32, lines 40-62 that when a buffer overflow is detected controller 53 generates a write address into the memory 4 so that the data after the detection of the overflow is overwritten only in the even-numbered areas.

Art Unit: 2615

Therefore, Gushima, in essence, clearly discloses the claimed subject matter of independent claims 1,9,16&23, as shown below.

The rejections are, therefore, maintained.

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --

- (e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371© of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.
- 4. Claims 1-7,9-14,16-21&23-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Gushima et al (US 5,737,481).

Regarding claim 1, Gushima et al disclose an information recording method, an information recording apparatus, and an information recording medium which are suitable for recording information to be continuously input such image or sound, comprising:

- a) recording means for recording a first data set in a recording medium (see Fig.1& 8, and buffer memory 4; col.16, lines 21-43);
- b) input means for designating a start point and an end point of a desired second continuous data set, where the second continuous data set is a subset of the first data set to be recorded in or already recorded in the recording medium by the recording means (see Fig.8&10, and controller 53; col.31, lines 29-46), here the recorded data in

Art Unit: 2615

buffer memory 4 constitute the first data set; this first data set is split into odd numbered blocks and even numbered blocks, and the odd-numbered blocks make up the claimed second data set; the controller 53 generates a write address into the memory 4, thereby writing the coded data 15 and the block identification data 58 into the buffer memory 4 by disposing as shown in Fig.10; when a normal recording is performed, the coded data 15 output from the coder 52 together with the block identification data is stored in a predetermined area in the buffer memory 4;

c) control means for controlling the recording means so as to endlessly-record and overwrite a non-designated portion of the first data in the recording medium which excludes the designated second continuous data set, such that the recording means endlessly records data in the recording medium in a recording region that avoids the recording region in which the second data has been recorded (see Fig.8&10, controller 53 and col.31, lines 47-65), here only data recorded on even-numbered areas are overwritten, during a selective overwrite process, wherein data is endlessly recorded in the buffer. Examiner reads endless recording as continuous uninterrupted recording.

Regarding claim 2, Gushima discloses wherein the recording medium is a recording medium capable of non-linear access.(see buffer memory 4 which is a random access memory; col.16, lines 21-29).

Regarding claim 3, Gushima discloses reproducing means for reproducing the "first" data recorded in the recording medium, wherein the start point and end point of

Art Unit: 2615

the desired "second" data are input by input means from the "first" data reproduced by the reproducing means (see col.31, line 66 to col.32, line 6).

Regarding claim 4, Gushima discloses wherein the reproducing means reproduces the "first" data recorded in the recording medium after a passage of a predetermined period of time in order of recording the "first" data in the recording medium (see col.16, line 39-42).

Regarding claim 5, Gushima discloses wherein the control means, when recording means is controlled so as to "endlessly-record" the data in the recording medium, "endless-records the "first" data in a "first" region of the recording medium, and when the start point and end point of the "second" data are input through the input means, controls the recording means so as to "endlessly-record" the "first 'data in the "first region while avoiding a predetermined "second" region of the recording medium(see claim 1 discussions and col.31, lines 29-65).

Regarding claim 6, Gushima, discloses wherein the control means controls the recording means so as to record the "first 'data in a "first" region of the recording medium, and controls the recording means so as to generate assisting data for identifying the "first" data and record the assisting data in a "second" region different from the "first" region of the recording medium (see Fig.9B and block identification data

Art Unit: 2615

58 which is stored in a portion of the buffer memory 4 than the data itself; col.31, lines 14-46).

Regarding claim 7/1, the claimed limitations of claim 7/1 are accommodated in the discuss

of claim 6 above, including col.31, lines 29-65; col.32, lines 40-62.

Regarding claim 7/3, the claimed limitations of claim 7/3 are accommodated in the discuss

of claims 6 above, including col.31, lines 29-65; col.32, lines 40-62.

Regarding claim 9, the claimed limitations of claim 9 are accommodated in the discussions of claims 1,2&3 above.

Regarding claim 10, the claimed limitations of claim 10 are accommodated in the discussions of claims 1&9 above.

Regarding claim 11, the claimed limitations of claim 11 are accommodated in the discussions of claims 4&9 above.

Art Unit: 2615

Regarding claim 12, the claimed limitations of claim 12 are accommodated in the discussions of claims 5&9 above.

Regarding claim 13, the claimed limitations of claim 13 are accommodated in the discussions of claims 6&9 above.

Regarding claim 14, the claimed limitations of claim 14 are accommodated in the discussions of claims 7&9 above.

Regarding claim 16, the claimed limitations of claim 16 are accommodated in the discussions of claims 1&9 above.

Regarding claim 17, the claimed limitations of claim 17 are accommodated in the discussions of claim 3 above.

Regarding claim 18, the claimed limitations of claim 18 are accommodated in the discussions of claim 4 above.

Regarding claim 19, the claimed limitations of claim 19 are accommodated in the discussions of claim 5 above.

Regarding claim 20, the claimed limitations of claim 20 are accommodated in the discussions of claim 6 above.

Art Unit: 2615

Regarding claim 21/16, the claimed limitations of claim 21/16 are accommodated in the discussions of claim 7 above.

Regarding claim 21/17, the claimed limitations of claim 21/17 are accommodated in the discussions of claim 7 above.

Regarding claim 23, the claimed limitations of claim 23 are accommodated in the discussions of claim 9 above.

Regarding claim 24, the claimed limitations of claim 24 are accommodated in the discussions of claim 10 above.

Regarding claim 25, the claimed limitations of claim 25 are accommodated in the discussions of claims 10&11 above.

Regarding claim 26, the claimed limitations of claim 26 are accommodated in the discussions of claim 12 above.

Regarding claim 27, the claimed limitations of claim 27 are accommodated in the discussions of claim 13 above.

Art Unit: 2615

Regarding claim 28/23, the claimed limitations of claim 28/23 are accommodated in the discussions of claim 14 above.

Regarding claim 28/24, the claimed limitations of claim 28/24 are accommodated in the discussions of claim 14 above.

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 103

- 5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 6. Claims 8,15,22&29-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gushima in view of Sasakura (US 5,940,241) and further in view of Shirakawa et al (US 5,949,953).

Regarding claim 8, Gushima fails to disclose wherein the assisting data comprises time code. Sasakura teaches an image signal recording system for recording an image signal on a recording medium wherein time codes are used to identify recorded data (see col.3, line 64 to col.4, line 6). Using time codes to identify recorded data provides a simple means of identifying recorded data.

Art Unit: 2615

It would have been obvious to modify Gushima by using time codes as the identifying means for identifying the recorded data (e.g., data blocks) of Gushima, as taught by Sasakura, since using time codes to identify recorded data provides a simple means of identifying recorded data.

Gushima and Sasakura fail to disclose wherein the assisting data comprises a file name and a head address. Shirakawa, et al teach a disk media for recording a digital image and a method of and device for recording and playing back a digital image signal on or from such disk wherein recorded GOP, for example, are assigned header addresses to facilitate the location of the GOP in the recording device(-see col.32, lines 26-40, and col.34, line 66 to col.35, line 17), and GOP files are assigned file names to facilitate the identification of the GOP files(see col.38, line 54 to col.40, line 41). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to further modify Gushima by assigning header addresses to the recording apparatus of Gushima, as taught by Shirakawa, to facilitate the location of recorded data in the recording device, and assigning file name to the files of Gushima, again, as taught by Shirakawa, in order to facilitate the identification of the data files in the recording apparatus of Gushima.

Regarding claim 15/13, the claimed limitations of claim 15/13 are accommodated in the discussions of claim 8 above.

Regarding claim 15/14, the claimed limitations of claim 15/14 are accommodated in the discussions of claim 8 above.

Application/Control Number: 08/909,023 Page 12

Art Unit: 2615

Regarding claim 22, the claimed limitations of claim 22 are accommodated in the discussions of claim 8 above.

Regarding claim 29, the claimed limitations of claim 29 are accommodated in the discussions of claim 15 above.

Regarding claim 30, the claimed limitations of claim 30 are accommodated in the discussions of claim 8 above.

Regarding claim 31, the claimed limitations of claim 31 are accommodated in the discussions of claim 30 above.

Regarding claim 32, the claimed limitations of claim 32 are accommodated in the discussions of claim 15 above.

Conclusion

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from this examiner should be directed to Christopher Onuaku whose telephone number is (703) 308-7555. The examiner can normally be reached on Tuesday to Thursday from 7:30 am to 5:00 pm. The examiner can also be reached on alternate Monday.

Art Unit: 2615

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone is unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrew B. Christensen, can be reached on (703) 308-9644.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

(703) 872-9314, (for formal communications intended for entry) and (for informal or draft communications, please label "PROPOSED" or "DRAFT")

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington. VA., Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to Customer Service whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.

6/25/04

PRIVATE RABBINER